

to health. Yet its salutary and permanent, rendering the clear, improving the bloom of youth. Never ordinary countenance beautified one more so.

Powder for the Teeth and Gums. Preparation comforts & strengthens the enamel from decay, the teeth, by abounding in lime and foulness, which never fails to injure and

genuine Eye-Water.

ly for all diseases of the eyes, natural weakness or of accident, dullness, itching and failing to cure those mainly succeed the small pox, and wonderfully strengthen. Hundreds have experienced when nearly deprived of

ache Drops.

et discovered which gives relief in the most severe

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an infallible remedy at one used with perfect safety or on infants a week old. of mercury, or any other whatever, and is not so tormenting smell, which of other remedies.

dye Elixer.

every kind of head ache.

table Specific.

edy for the venereal disease. ention is worth a pound of

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fevers,

COMMENDED

anti-Bilious Pills.

use pills is perfectly mild, safety by persons in every age.

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no less than nineteen

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1806.

[No. 1573.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD.

At the Vendue-Store,

Corner of Prince and Water streets,

Variety of DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Sale, Freight or Charge,

The BRIG

MARY & ALLEN,

EDWARD Dodge, Master,

Burthen 136 tons, in excellent or

and well found. For terms enquire of

Lewis Deblois, Alexandria,

OR,

Allen & Francis Dodge,

George-Town.

April 7.

Now Landing,

from Schooner Fame, from New York, and for

sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

50 Barrels prime Pork,

50 do. do. Bacon.

Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,

5 bales Beerboon Gourahs,

500 pieces yellow Nankens,

In Store,

Imperial, Young Hyson, > TEAS.

Hyson Skin

Wills and Ravens Duck,

50 and box fresh Railins,

Ground Ginger,

Muscovado Sugar in barrels,

Double refined loaf do.

500 boxes mould and dipt Candies, of a su

erior quality, for the West-India market,

50 boxes Chocolate,

50 barrels New England Rum,

5 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,

10 rolls mill'd Lead,

500 pair mess' coarse and fine Shoes.

W A N T E D,

A Bill on New-York for about 500

Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9.

WILL BE LANDED,

On THURSDAY next,

On Colonel Ramsay's wharf, from on board the

Schooner Milard, JOHN YEATON, and for

sale, by

R. Young & W. Yeaton,

55 hogheads Muscovado Sugar

20 do. Molasses

400 big. Guadalupe Green Coffee.

Also in Store,

50 boxes and 40 barrels white and brown

Jago Sugars

10 boxes Havana Segars

10 tons of Fustic, and

400 Spanish Hides.

April 8.

NOTICE.

John Horburgh & Robert Calder

HAVE entered into partnership and removed

to the Store corner of King and Royal

streets, where they have for Sale a general

assortment of DRY GOODS, and daily expect a

further supply.

Horburgh & Calder.

April 2.

Cath, and the highest price given

for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by

the Printer of this paper.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for CORK and a MARKET; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being already to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with ew pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

TO RENT.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

LOST.

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town.

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any

person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from

New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New

York, as a Foreman. A single man would

be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13.

JAMES BACON,

A his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in

addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua

lities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin, and

Souchong

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,

Buñol,

Sherry,

Lathan,

Tenerife,

Malaga, and

Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gir,

Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pimento

Cayenne and Black Pepper, Rice and Ground

Ginger, Bisket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,

Rice, Starch, Egg blues, Soap, Mould, Dipt and

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY March 6.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE.

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. SMITH.—I am in favor Mr. chair-man of the resolution under consideration, and lest it should be supposed I am an enthusiast in respect to commerce, and deserve to be classed among that desperate order of men called merchants, according to the representation which we have had yesterday from the gentleman of Virginia, I beg leave to make a few remarks on the abstract question, whether commerce ought to be considered as beneficial in its relation to the United States.—I have long thought that there is an essential difference between what is in the common language of the world, a splendid and great, and a happy people. I have been led to think that the situation of the people of the U. States, separated from the rest of the world by an ocean of three thousand miles, possessing an immense region of land, having full employment for all her people in the cultivation of the earth, having from the variety of her climates, and the difference of her soil, the means of supplying herself not only with the necessities of life in abundance, but with many of its comforts, and even with some of its luxuries: from these considerations I have been led to think it had been happier if the American people, when they became an independent nation had found themselves without commerce, and had still remained so. Thus circumstanced they would certainly have avoided those dangers, which flew from the weakness of an extended trade, and those luxuries which have hitherto proved so fatal to morals, happiness and liberty. In my opinion we should have been a happier people without commerce. Among the considerations which have induced me to believe that this would have been a happy state, is, that we should have enjoyed a perfect state of safety.—We should not have been under the necessity of conflicting with foreign nations, because commerce and commerce alone can produce those conflicts. I have expressed this opinion to shew that I have not been led by any particular attachment to commerce, to take that part which I have declared I would do on the present occasion. But what was the situation of the American people when they first found themselves a nation? And what are the duties imposed upon us by the compact we have entered into? As to any abstract opinions we may entertain on this subject they ought to have no influence upon us.—I stand here on other ground and dare not resist the dictates of duty. I was astonished to hear it mentioned yesterday by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. John Randolph) and boldly asserted, referring to the constitution, that the American government, was under no obligation to protect any property of its citizens one foot from the shore—
I was astonished at this declaration because I could see to what it went. I saw if this was the opinion of the southern states where it would end. The situation of this people, when they became a nation was this: The eastern states might properly be said to be a commercial people as they lived by commerce; the middle states were partly commercial and partly agricultural; the southern states properly speaking were agricultural. This opposition of character must have created great difficulty in forming the constitution, and in truth this and other points threw great obstacles into the way of its formation. But a spirit of concession overcame all difficulties. Is it however to be believed that the eastern states properly commercial, or the middle partaking equally of the commercial and agricultural character, would have united with the southern states, if they had been told commerce was to receive no protection? No sir, it cannot be believed. But I take higher ground; the compact itself referred to by the gentleman from Virginia. Let us examine the powers vested in congress, under this compact, and decide whether commerce was or was not intended to be protected. If there was nothing specific in these powers, the first page would show the intention of its framers. "We the people of the U. States, in

order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare." &c. If we go on to the tenth page we shall there find the power given to congress, "to provide and maintain a navy." Is the protection of commerce contemplated here or is it not? In other parts of the instrument, we perceive the power to regulate commerce vested in congress. Will any man pretend to say that the power of establishing a navy can be exercised independent of commerce, every one of common sense knows that a navy cannot even exist without it.

Having sufficiently established the right of commerce to protection under the constitution, I come now to consider the resolution under consideration. We had our rights invaded by foreign nations, and an attack made by one nation on our carrying trade, which in my opinion cannot be warranted by the law of nations. I shall not condescend to argue this point. I believe it to be a lawful trade, let who ever may deny it. I have taken some pains to make myself acquainted with the subject, by reading several treatises upon it; and notwithstanding the contempt with which a certain book was yesterday treated by the gentleman from Virginia, I will venture to predict, that when the mortal part of that gentleman and myself shall be in ashes, the author of that work will be considered a great man. Nor do I judge in this case exclusively from my own opinion, but from the opinions of men of distinguished talents, from different and distant parts of the union, who will concur in saying that the writer has conclusively established the principle he contends for. Indeed I could not have believed, had I not heard it, that a representative of the American people, in the face of the legislature, would have relinquished so precious a principle! But there was a curious feature in all the luminous discoveries yesterday disclosed to us by the gentleman from Virginia, in which he strictly observed the rule of the rhetorician, where a point could not be justified, to get over it as well as he could. On the impression of our seamen he said nothing. He knew that the American feelings would not bear it. When I think of what is called the carrying trade, I consider it a small evil compared to this. It has been compared to Algerine slavery, but it is worse. What is this impression? Your citizens are seized by the hand of violence, and if they refuse to fight the battles of those who thus lay violent hands upon them, you see them hanging at the yard arm. In the first place, they are obliged to expose their persons to murder, in fighting the battles of a nation to which they owe no allegiance. They are obliged to commit murder, for it is murder to take the life of a man who has given us no offence, at the same time that they expose their own persons to the commission of murder. This is the true point of light in which I have always considered this horrid and barbarous act, for which, indeed, I cannot find language sufficiently strong to express the indignation I feel. This is the situation of our country. Our commerce depredated upon in every sea, our citizens dragged from their homes, and despoiled of all they hold dear. We are told we are not to mind these things, that the nation who commits the outrages is a powerful nation. But really as an American, I cannot feel the force of this observation.

The gentleman from Virginia yesterday assumed it as a principle, and the whole of his argument turned on it, that this is a war measure, and that its friends are for going to war. Were I satisfied of the truth of this remark, I should change my mind with regard to the resolution. But is it a war measure? I believe the same duties and obligations exist between nations as between individuals in a state of nature. If my neighbor treats me with injustice, I have a right to decline all intercourse with him, without giving him a right to knock me down. If we deem it our interest not to trade with a particular nation, have we not a right to say so? A nation with whom we have no commercial treaty, and towards whom, therefore, in regard to trade, we have a right to act as we please. If a commercial treaty existed between us, it would be our duty to observe it; but without one, we have an undoubted right to say whether we have or have not a use for her productions. If, then, this be a peace measure, why treat it as a war measure? But it is said it will lead to war. Britain is said to be a great nation, high spirited and proud, and therefore we must not take this step for fear of the consequences. Trace this argument. See where it leads us. It leads us to this. That with

quatre, tho' she may commit ever so many aggressions on our right. No, we must not, let her go whatever length she may, until on this same principle, we shall be called upon to surrender our independence, because we have to deal with a powerful nation! If we do not make a stand now, against her aggressions, when or where shall we do it? But one alternative will remain: To bend our necks, to crouch beneath the tyrant, to submit without murmur to her insolence and injustice.

It is surprising to me to see this resolution scouted by gentlemen, when this same measure has ever been considered as the most proper instrument with which to contend with G. Britain. If we look back to the times of the stamp act, we will see that this was then the opinion of the American people. Voluntarily associating themselves together, they cheerfully and unhesitatingly, as the means of obtaining redress, relinquished the luxuries, and even the necessities of life drawn from Great Britain. These associations were voluntary, as from the situation of the colonies they could not be otherwise. And it is remarkable that Great Britain did not consider this a cause of war, though the people of this country were then her subjects. Coming down to later times, and approaching the period of our national independence, the same measure was resorted to, and considered an effectual expedient to obtain redress of our grievances. In 1776, what was the sense of the people of England on this subject, and how did they feel the effects of the non-importation agreement of the colonists? Let them speak for themselves.

"There scarce was ever any affair debated in a British Parliament in which the public thought themselves more deeply interested, or for the result of which they felt a more impatient anxiety than the present, nor was the rest of Europe, especially the commercial part, inattentive to the event.

"The second speech from the throne, as well as the first, pointed out the American affairs to the parliament as the principal object of its deliberations: both houses by their addresses shewed that they looked upon them in the same important light.

"Petitions were received from the merchants of London, Bristol, Lancaster, Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, &c. and indeed from most of the trading and manufacturing towns and boroughs in the kingdom. In these petitions they set forth the great decay of their trade, owing to the new laws and regulations made for America. The vast quantity of our manufactures (besides these articles imported from abroad, which were purchased either with our own manufactures or with the produce of our colonies) which the American trade formerly took off our hands, by all which, many thousand manufacturers, seamen, and laborers, had been employed to the very great and increasing benefit of the nation. That in return for these exports the petitioners had received from the colonies, rice, indigo, tobacco, naval stores, oil, whale fins, furs, and lately pot ash, with other staple commodities, besides a large balance in remittances, by bills of exchange and bullion, obtained by the colonists for articles of their produce, not required for British market, and therefore exported to other places.

"That from the nature of this trade, consisting of British manufactures exported, and of the import of raw materials from America, many of them used in our own manufactures, and all of them tending to lessen our dependence on neighboring states, it must be deemed of the highest importance in the commercial system of this nation, that this commerce, so beneficial to the state and so necessary for the support of multitudes, then lay under such difficulties and discouragements, that nothing less than its utter ruin was apprehended, without the immediate interposition of parliament."

"At the conclusion of our last volume we saw the nation involved in the most distressful circumstances that could well be imagined; our manufactures at a stand, commerce almost totally annihilated, provisions extravagantly dear and a numerous populace unemployed, without the means of procuring a livelihood. Such, and so gloomy was the prospect that opened at home."

Vol. IX. Ann. Reg. Down to the beginning of the American war, this was uniformly considered as the most powerful instrument in our hands to oblige Britain to do us justice. Since that time, it will be found that the same sentiment has been expressed by the house of representatives of the United States. By recurrence to the journals it will be seen that on the 21st of April, 1794, this resolution was adopted.

"Whereas, the injuries which have been suffered, and may be suffered by the United States, from violations committed by Great Britain, on their neutral rights and commercial interests, as well as from her failure to execute the seventh article of the treaty of peace render it expedient for the interests of the United States, that the commercial intercourse between the two countries should not continue to be carried on in the extent at present allowed:

"Resolved, That from and after the first day of November next all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the king of Great Britain, or the citizens or subjects of any other nation, so far as the same respects articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland shall be prohibited."

This resolution was decided by the yeas and nays, I find there were for it 58 yeas and against it 38 nays. Among those who voted in favor of it, I find my own name, associated with the names of men, with whom it has always been my pride and pleasure to act. And among these I find the names of a Madison, a Baldwin, a Nicholas, a Clark, a Venable, a Blount and a Macon. It will be seen, too, that this resolution went much farther than that now proposed, that it went to the length of prohibiting all intercourse, while the present resolution is confined to prohibiting imports, and does not apply at all to our exports.

With regard to the effect of this measure upon the revenue, I believe it will have such an effect to a certain degree, but I am far from believing it will be to the amount talked of. I have no doubt that we will obtain from other countries what will suffice for our wants, without applying to G. Britain. But suppose there should be a greater deficiency in our revenue, and suppose we shall not get from other countries all the articles we want. Are we to compare these privations with the sacrifice of our rights as a nation? For one am of opinion, that if we were not to consume half the luxuries, and many of the conveniences at present imported, we should be as happy as we now are. This would have one excellent effect. It would revive that spirit of industry which our large importations, so far as relates to family manufactures, have almost annihilated. I cannot see what is to prevent every family among us, manufacturing what is necessary for their own wear. 'Tis true we might want the fine clothes we wear, and our wives be deprived of their silk gowns. But would this diminish our happiness? Are such privations to be put in competition with the preservation of our rights? I hope there still remains too much of that ancient virtue, which once glowed in the American breast, to consider this as an evil. I confess I was exceedingly surprised, yesterday, to hear my colleague, (Mr. J. Clay) coming from one of the first commercial cities of the union, expressing his dispair of the virtue of the American people, expressing the opinion that our people could not hold out six or eight months against such a measure. Is it possible that such an idea can be correct? Is it possible that a few years have wrought such a change in the character of a people famed for their virtue, distinguished for the sacrifices they have made? Is it possible that luxury has made such inroads upon us, that all our ancient virtue is gone? I for one cannot but believe, that if the American people are placed in the same situation, they will not shrink from danger. I shall reluctantly be obliged to believe so. I think better of them. I have seen them true to themselves in worse times than these, and I never have yet seen them in any times flinch from a performance of their duty.

Another expression of my colleague also surprised me. He said this measure would, in the opinion of every man justify retaliation. This is pronouncing it a war measure, unless by retaliation he means commercial retaliation. If he means retaliation by means of fleets and armies, it is a most strange opinion, as there is not a feature in the resolution that points to war.

In order to get rid of the effect of the opinion expressed by the legislature in seventeen hundred and ninety four, the gentleman assigns a most extraordinary reason. He tells you at that time there was such an enthusiasm and attachment to the French nation that the American people were ready to draw their swords in her favor. I am sure however, that by a retrospect of the opinions which at that time prevailed in the city, where that gentleman as well as myself resided, he will perceive the incorrectness of this remark. I never yet met with any man who thought we would be justified in interfering in the contests

of France with The enthusiasm remember. W and our wishes those feelings. services she had rress. But with war in her favor I could say wa therefore could the resolution

The gentleman us, that in a shall be goaded into a contest one, I hope we this measure a effect we wish situation of Br that she will no ber of her en good policy in ground which

HOUSE OF The Speaker to compensate the al of Samuel Ch

Mr. Leib rose to make on the should be recom in the House. The motion was to the witnesses who at accules as well as he never could o establishment of a in the courts of a in the case of a nounced guilty b and a majority of decision, and to that the decis was not willing to libel the for it was a lib who accused, to having acted un the culprit by th it is just that we ought to trav fairs of justice to be forgotten, th have existed in t of Pennsylvania for this insurre government, and the Hoof [Gen from his home to terated, and a b jury. It was r standing the in this established, between five and which was ever disposed to prov munerate him to quies, and to trusted not. He honor itself by hoped a recom place.

The motion w mitted.

A joint resolu the two Houses. On motion o resolution was a Resolved, Th requested to information wh application money from the Floridas before that purpose.

Alexander SAT

Captain E Economy, fro arrived at Ha

Sloop Little bound to Port N
bread, flour, a Arrived in Columb
qua; and sc from Martinic

Extract of a "Yesterda States began i was unable to through indi opened by th as soon as th

injuries which have been suffered by the United States committed by their neutral rights and interests, as well as from the seventh article of the Treaty, it expedient for the United States, that the course between the two should continue to be carried on as it is now.

From and after the first next all commercial interests of the citizens of the United States or subjects, so far as the same relate to the growth or manufacture in Ireland shall be

decided by the year & were for it 68 years. Among those who, I find my own name, the names of men, with whom I have been my pride and among these I find

[To be continued.]

of France with the despots of Europe.—The enthusiasm felt for France I well remember. We considered her as contending for the rights of human nature and our wishes were ardent for her success. Another circumstance heightened those feelings. We recollect the services she had rendered us in times of distress. But with regard to entering into the war in her favor, I never knew a man who could say was in his senses, for it. This therefore could have no effect in carrying the resolution I have just read.

The gentlemen from Virginia has told us, that in adopting this measure we shall be goaded by commercial interest, into a contest with Britain on the seas. For one, I hope we shall have no war. I view this measure as a peaceable measure, and entertain great hopes that it will have the effect we wish. When we consider the situation of Britain we may be confident that she will not wish to increase the number of her enemies, and it will surely be good policy in her to avoid taking that ground which will have this effect.

[To be continued.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 7.

The Speaker informed the House that the bill to compensate the witnesses who attended the trial of Samuel Chase was for a third reading, on which

Mr. Leib rose, and said that he had a motion made on the subject. It was that the bill should be recommitted to a committee of the House. By the provisions of the bill, compensation was to be made to the whole of the witnesses who attended the trial, on behalf of the prosecution, and to this he never could or would consent. It was the establishment of a principle, which did not obtain in the courts of the United States, nor he believed in the courts of the respective states, and in the case of a great culprit. He had been pronounced guilty by a great majority of the House, and a majority of the Senate had concurred in the decision, and to make this provision for the payment of his witnesses, indicated a consciousness on the part of the Senate that the decision had been unjust. To this he was not willing to subscribe. He was not disposed to libel the House by any act of this sort; but it was a libel on themselves for the members accused, to manifest their consciousness of having acted unjustly by a provision to reward the culprit by the payment of his witnesses. If it is just thus to provide in the case of Chase, we ought to travel back, and commence the bundle of justice in cases of innocence. It cannot be forgotten, that an insurrection was said to have existed in the year 1794 in the western counties of Pennsylvania, and that for certain purposes this insurrection was produced. Victims were then required by certain members of the government, and among them was a member of this House [Gen. Hamilton.] He was dragged from his home to the city of Philadelphia, incarcerated, and a bill against him sent to the grand jury. It was returned ignoramus, and notwithstanding the innocence of this gentleman was thus established, he was put to an expense of between five and six hundred dollars, not a cent of which was ever refunded to him! are we then disposed to provide for an acquitted felon, to remunerate him to give him a premium for his innocence, and to leave innocence unnoticed? He trusted not. He hoped the House would not disown itself by such an act, and he, therefore, hoped a recommitment of the bill would take place.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill recommitted.

Tuesday, April 8.

A joint resolution was adopted for adjourning the two Houses on Wednesday the 16th inst.

On motion of Mr. Jackson the following resolution was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is requested to communicate to this House any information which he may possess in relation to an application said to have been made to draw money from the treasury for the purchase of the Floridas before an appropriation made by law for that purpose.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, April 12.

Captain Elisha P. Smith, of the brig Economy, from Savannah, for this port, arrived at Hampton Roads, the 4th inst.

Sloop Little Poll, Curtis, of this port, bound to Portsmouth, N. H. has put into Norfolk having sprung a leak—cargo, bread, flour, and corn.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, the brig Columbia, McCobb, 18 days from Antigua; and sch'r Philip, Taber, 18 days from Martinique, bound to this port.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated April 2d, 1806.

"Yesterday the circuit court of the U. States began its sitting. Judge Patterson was unable to take his seat on the bench, through indisposition, and the court was opened by the district judge, Tallmage. As soon as the grand jury had been sworn

and retired, the counsel of Mr. S. G. Ogden stated to the court, that in behalf of his bail, who had been bound by recognizance for his appearance and attendance at this time, they had brought him into court and now moved to surrender him in their discharge. This was consented to by the attorney of the district; and the surrender and discharge of the bail being entered, the district attorney moved the court for the commitment of Mr. O. to the custody of the marshal. This application was opposed by his counsel, who contended that it could not be granted unless some ground was then shown to support it; that the defendant being now in a different court from that in which his recognizance was taken, this court must act upon information then before it, without regard to what had happened elsewhere; and that it was inconsistent with the principles of liberty that any citizen should be imprisoned without knowing precisely the charge made against him.

The district attorney replied, that as the original cognizance had been taken before the same judge who was then on the bench, and was therefore perfectly acquainted with all the facts, it would be absurd for him to call for new information, to govern his discretion, and that whether he would order a commitment or not was a matter of mere discretion. Of this opinion was the judge, and the commitment was ordered.

Application was then made for a habeas corpus which the judge allowed, and the marshal immediately made a return thereto, stating the commitment, &c. Upon this the counsel for Mr. O. moved for his discharge, because it did not appear upon the face of the return that he was confined upon a charge of having committed any crime, but his commitment could be considered in no other light than as a general warrant, which was odious to the law and dangerous to the citizen: that the court had no power to remand him to prison unless it appeared that he was charged with a crime and upon oath. The judge replied that, he knew what the prisoner was confined for, and that was cause enough to remand him, which he did: that liberty was to be sure, sweet, but the court would sit but a few days, and an imprisonment for that time would be no great hardship.

Application was then made to admit Mr. O. to bail, to which the judge consented, if bail was given for appearance &c. in 20,000 dollars. The sum was objected to as excessive, but being insisted on, bail was given.

Another application was then made to the court by Mr. O's counsel, the arguments on which was postponed to this day.

Extract of another letter from N. York, dated April 3, 1806.

You are already informed of the proceedings of the circuit court in relation to Mr. S. G. Ogden, so far as his being held under recognizance with sureties in 20,000 dollars for his appearance, &c. After this last step, his counsel produced and read his deposition and that of colonel Smith. Mr. O's deposition stated, that he had been arrested by a warrant issued by judge Tallmage, which was to this purport, that whereas there was strong ground to suspect that S. G. Ogden had been concerned in preparing and providing the means of fitting out a certain ship called the Leander, upon an enterprise hostile to some foreign nation, (name unknown) at peace with the United States, the marshal of the district was commanded to take the said S. G. Ogden, and bring him forthwith before the judge &c. Mr. O's deposition further stated that this warrant was served upon him about nine o'clock in the morning, and that he was not permitted by the officer who served it, to speak with any person whatsoever, but was told the orders of the judge were to bring him before him instantly without suffering him to communicate with any body; that when he was brought before the judge he found but 3 persons there, the judge, the district attorney, and the clerk; that he told the judge he was desirous of having a friend present, or sending for counsel, but was informed by the judge he could send for nobody; that the district attorney stated to him that he was brought there in two capacities, as a party charged with a crime and as a witness, and was to be examined in both these capacities; that sundry questions were then put to him as a party charged, some of which he answered and refused to answer others, alledging that they might tend to criminate himself; that all the questions he did answer, were with their answers reduced to writing by the clerk or the district attorney; that he was then told he must be sworn as a witness against others, and in that capacity must

answer all the questions put to him on pain of imprisonment; that he was accordingly sworn, and questions were put to him as to the cargo and destination of the Leander, which he objected to answer, as he had always understood that no man could be compelled to answer any questions which might criminate himself, and that such questions as those put, must have that tendency, because he was concerned in the Leander. The judge and the district attorney told him that he must answer the questions or be committed, and as he still refused an order for his commitment was made out, when rather than suffer the disgrace and inconvenience of an imprisonment, he answered all the questions that were put to him. This examination was then read to him and he was ordered again to swear to and sign it, which he refused to do, until he was again threatened with imprisonment.

Col. Smith's deposition stated that he was arrested upon a warrant similar to that issued against Mr. O. at about 9 o'clock in the morning and detained in a room, without being permitted to see or communicate with any person, until 6 o'clock in the evening, when he was carried before the judge and told that he must be sworn to answer all such questions as should be put to him by the judge, and that if he refused he must be imprisoned; that he declared his ignorance of the law, but stated that, if the judge had power to compel him, he would tell all he knew, without the trouble of propounding questions to him, which he did, the judge asserting the power and repeating the threat of imprisonment; that his examination was closed at a little before 12 o'clock at midnight, when he was told that he must find sufficient persons to enter into a recognizance with him for his appearance at the next court, or must continue in the marshal's custody; and that at that late hour he was under the necessity, accompanied by an officer, to call some of his friends from their beds to become securities for him.

I have given you the principal facts stated in these depositions, because they will inform you perhaps more correctly than you have been heretofore of the manner in which this inquisitorial tribunal has conducted itself.

Upon these depositions the counsel of Mr. O. and col. S. found an application to the court to lay their hands upon the examinations which had been taken in the manner disclosed by the depositions, and prevent their being used by the district attorney in any part of a prosecution which he might institute either against Ogden or Smith. The counsel contended that the examinations had been taken in a manner tyrannical and unjust and not warranted by any precedent; that they were extorted by threats which the judge had no right to make and would not have dared to execute: that if the parties had been allowed the benefit of counsel, which every man was entitled to, they would never have submitted to answer, and that if the judge had imprisoned them, he would have been liable not only to an action for false imprisonment, but to impeachment; that the manner in which the business had been conducted was so palpably wrong, it was vain to seek for the cause of it in ignorance; that no instance but this could be produced, where, in order to extort confession from a man under examination, he was made to change forms, as the prosecuting officer might direct, now a party and now a witness, and that it was altogether a mockery of justice disgraceful to all concerned in it.

To these remarks, the district attorney replied, that the examinations spoken of were neither before the court nor in their power; that as public prosecutor he had a right to lay such evidence before the grand jury, as he thought proper, without being controlled by the court—that the application was a novel one, and its novelty a sufficient ground to refuse it, and the manner of making it an insult to him and the judge.—That in their conduct therefore they had been acting as their duty required them, and that gentlemen ought to have so much respect for him in his official station, as not to suppose that he would give improper evidence to the grand jury.

It was urged in answer, that if the examinations were not before the court, they ought to be; it was the duty of the magistrate who took them, to have returned them with the recognizances; that no evidence should be given to the grand jury that was not legal, the rules of evidence being the same every where, and that if the examinations were offered before a jury impanelled to try the defendants upon indictment found, no man would pretend that they were admissible; but as to the charge of insulting the judge or the attorney, they, the counsel for the defendants, appeared there to perform an important duty to their clients and not to pay compliment to any body; to contend for principles in which the liberty of every man in the community might be interested, and that if in doing their duty, they were unfortunate enough to wound the feelings of the judge, or any one else, they were not to blame; that they could place little reliance on the district attorney, because he had assisted at the worse than Star Chamber court, when the examinations were taken; that his intention as to the use of them was manifest from the warmth of his opposition to the application made to the court, and because he was an executive officer, acting under the orders of the executive office, acting under the orders of the executive office, who, it is well known

ings of the judge, or any one else, they were not to blame; that they could place little reliance on the district attorney, because he had assisted at the worse than Star Chamber court, when the examinations were taken; that his intention as to the use of them was manifest from the warmth of his opposition to the application made to the court, and because he was an executive officer, acting under the orders of the executive office, who, it is well known

* * * * * : that we had yet to thank God that the rights of our citizens were not at the mercy of an executive, nor dependent upon the conscience of a subversive attorney, but rested upon the laws of the land.

This was the course of the observations on each side, which occupied the time of the court until after the usual hour of adjournment yesterday. The judge deferred giving his opinion until this morning when he decided that the examinations and depositions were not evidence; but he would not interfere with respect to them, because he must presume the public prosecutor would do his duty. He censured the court of Mr. O. for the manner in which they had argued the question.

G A young Lad of good morals and reputable connections, that can write a tolerable hand, and understands accounts, may meet with an eligible situation to be situated in mercantile transactions, and have his board, lodging, washing, and cloathing found him. For further information

Apply to the Printer.

April 11. 2153W

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 2d of this month, will be sold, at public vendue, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, ONE ACRE OF GROUND, situated on Gibbon, between Alsted and Columbus streets, and on which there is a small wooden building.

W. MAC CREEERY, J. Aggrees of JAMES H. HOOE, J. Gill's estate April 12.

Notice is hereby given, THAT Proposals will be received at the Collector's Office of Norfolk and Portsmouth, for building a DRY STONE WALL on the bank of Potomac, opposite Smith's Point Light House, for securing the same from wasting by the tides and rains; those inclining to undertake the same will be pleased to apply to the subscriber, on or before the 10th of May next.—The wall to be 5 feet at the foundation gradually to 2 feet at the top in width, and about 9 feet in height, the length about 150 feet, the upper tier of stones to be two feet in width, to answer as a caping to the wall.

Thomas Newton, S. L. H. Norfolk, April 8. [April 12.]

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

2000 bushels coarse Turk's-Island SALT;

20 hds Muscovado Sugar;

10 bags Black Pepper;

3 trunks Chester's and Pocket Handkerchiefs;

500 Spanish Hides;

Tea, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bushels Seed Potatoes. March 25. 3153W

JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia,

50 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins;

8 boxes fresh Olives, in bottles 3 of superior

3 do Anchovies quality.

ALSO,

A very handsome assortment of Fancy Orange, peach Boxes, Fancy Paper do. containing Look, Glass, Perfumes, &c. Pincushions, with Glass. Also, some handsome Pocket Books, and a few pots of first quality Rouge—for sale, by

Matthew Eakin.

Who has for Sale, Lisbon Lemons, in boxes—and fresh Oranges.

March 13. 3153W

JOHN WATTS

Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,

White and brown Ticklerburg

White and brown German Rolls

White and brown Platillas

7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen

4-4 Shirting Cotton

Apron and Shirting Checks

Chintzes and Calicoes

Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths

Superfine Cloths and Cashmere

Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads

Cambric Muslins, 4-4 and 6-6

Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-6

Plain Leno, do. do.

Tambored Leno, do. do.

Leno Veils, do. do.

Leno Shades and Draygona do.

Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts

Silk and Cotton Hose

Ladies Habit Gloves

Cambric Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns

Gurrahs, Coffers, and Baftas

Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.

March 4. 3153W

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received

50 bolts first quality Russian heavy
CANVASS,
1,500 pieces long and from India
NANKEENS,
For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21.

ROBERT GRAY

Has lately received

A Consignment of Books,

From PHILADELPHIA,

Among which are the following Friend's Books:
Barclay's *Apology*,
Life of Lady Gordon,
Ellwood's *Sacred History*,
Life of Thomas Story,
Life of Samuel Bowens,
Life of John Grattan,
Life of Margaret Lucas,
Troy's *Poem*,
Ellwood's *Daodes*,
John Richardson's *Life*,
Collection of *Memorials of Friends*,
Life of Mary Plesley, &c. &c.
March 31.

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Macdard & Lumson*, Painters, of Alexandria, was dissolved the 20th instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same are requested to come forward and settle as speedily as possible, as it is desirable to close the concern to either of the subscribers.

*Daniel Macleod,
John Lumson.*

March 21.

DANIEL MACLEOD, PAINTER,

Continues in the same house where Macleod and Lumson formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Mandeville and Jameson, King Street, where he carries on the Sign, Transparent, and Ornamental Painting, Gilding and Enameling, Framing and Cleaning Pictures; Majestic Aprons, Colors for Regiments, Marble, and all kinds of Wood imitated.

*Also has for Sale,
Oils, Turpentine, Putty & Paints
of all kinds, dry and ground in oil; Window
and Picture Glass, of various sizes; which he
will sell reasonable for cash.*

March 21.

REMOVAL.

JOHN LUMSDON,

Has removed to the lower end of King Street, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Young's Store, where he intends carrying on the House Painting and Glazing business as usual, and will keep for sale, a regular assortment of Paints and Oil, together with Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes.

March 21.

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.

The subscriber, impressed with a lively sense of gratitude, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto experienced from the citizens of Alexandria, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the same; and respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business in that commodious and central stand, on Royal Street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. Lowell; where he intends carrying on the Loaf Bread Baking business extensively, and flatters himself from his knowledge and experience in the above business, to render general satisfaction. His present affize of bread is as follows:—The 20 cent loaf, 5 lbs—10 cent loaf, 2 1/2 lbs—5 cent loaf, 1 1/4 lbs—and the 3 penny loaf 1 lb—made of choice superfine flour.

Edward Lee.

March 19.

Musical Instrument Manufactory, In Prince, near Water-street, Alexandria.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of making and repairing Instruments; and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.

*For tuning a Grand Piano Forte, 2 00
Do. Harpsichord, 3 00
Do. Quilling do. 5 00
Square Pianos, (imported) 1 50
Do. Do. American manufacture, 1
Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—
extra charge.*

If called on to go in the country—*additional charge*, according to the time and distance.

As it is troublesome booking and calculating for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers.

March 8.

12 1/2

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST:

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and
Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE BITTERS have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *Intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumn Frights, Pains, Tensions, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Bilious Pills. THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Bilious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious Colic, Colicynies, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the *ITCH*. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills,
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great cold and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropfits, &c. and a liberal use of my anti bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—Price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbute gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivaled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stands unrivaled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.
Price, 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for
the Piles.

Price, 50 Cents a Box.
Very particular directions accompanying each
of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-some Hall-Lamps; Indian Shades; proof-vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry-wine; black bottles in hogheads; Palms ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of BULL & CO. late of the city of Alexandria, having been here before dissolved, all persons having any demands against said company are requested to present the same to Mr. William Barham, of the same place, who will forward them to the subscribers for settlement.

MANAEN BULL,
(for self)

ROBERT LEMON, & }
SETH GRIFFITH, }
Laurel (Del.) Feb. 24, 1806. [Ap. 2.] law 36

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, from Thomas Ellery to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Ellery to Daniel McCarty Chichester, will be exposed to public sale, on that part of the premises now in the tenure of Mr. John Barnes, on SATURDAY the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,
ADJOINING EACH OTHER,

Containing about 500 acres, situate in the county of Fairfax, on the north fork of Potowmack River, about 3 miles from Fairfax court house.

Doddridge Pitt Chichester.

March 28.

TO BE LET.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
MOUNT-EAGLE,
The beautiful COUNTRY SEAT of the late Lord Fairfax—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Manufactory, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke House, Stable and Carriage House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to William Herbert, Esq. of this town, or to the subscriber near Patuxent iron works, Prince George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to close his administration.

William Deneale.

Fairfax County, March 8. law 8

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of Powell and Denney, as well as Denney and Powell, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the 1st day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiscriminately.

Mr. LEWIS POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorized to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply thereto in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax Street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. J. H. Tucker.—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

22 I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax-street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 20th day of February, 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) law

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY.

MADE PLAIN AND EASY.

By MRS. G. GLASS.

22 Containing directions how to roast, boil and cook to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

22 Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Flans, Fricassees, Ragoûts, Pickling Cakes, Jellies, &c. &c. With a modern

bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and introducing others more useful.

December 29.

Received, this Day,
And for Sale, on the 20th instant,
15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado
Sugar.

2 boxes Irish Linens, Colours,

assorted.

James Sanderson.

April 9.

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops
and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or
short credit.—Apply to the PRINTER, or

THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8.

SPANISH HIDES.

1000 Spanish Hides of excellent
quality, just received, and for sale by

John Tucker.

April 9.

LAND FOR SALE.

For Sale, a Tract of Land, in Stafford county,

about four miles above Aquia, containing

500 acres. The said land is well watered and

heavily timbered, and has on it all the necessary

accommodations for a family. The terms of

payment will be, one third in hand, and the other

two thirds at two annual installments, bonds,

with approved security, will be required. For

further particulars apply to the subscriber on the

premises, or to Dr. John Brough, Dumfries.

William Brough.

Stafford county, 31st March. 24 1/2

NEW PLAYS,

For Sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller,

King Street.

The Ocean Spectre, a entire new, grand Melo Drama

in five acts.

The Venetian Outlaw, a Drama in five acts.

The Sixty-third Letter a Musical Farce.